

THE FARMER & GARDENER;

AND LIVE-STOCK BREEDER & MANAGER.

CONDUCTED BY I. IRVINE HITCHCOCK, AND ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY FROM THE AMERICAN FARMER ESTABLISHMENT, AT \$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE

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BALTIMORE, NOVEMBER 25, 1834.

VOL. I

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AMERICAN FARMER,
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office, at five dollars per year, payable in advance.
—When this is done, 50 cents worth of any kind of seeds
on hand will be delivered or sent to the order of the sub-
scriber with his receipt.

American Farmer Establishment.

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 25, 1834.

*Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated
DARDENNE, Mo. 26th Oct. 1834.*

I discover from occasional remarks in the editorial department of your paper, that the frost which was so destructive here last spring, has been general throughout the country. The entire crop of fruit, both native and exotic, was destroyed here on the 27th April, from which time the weather became dry, and continued frosty until the 15th May; it then became warm, but continued dry until 19th June, from which time until the 2d July, excessively wet; it then set in dry again and most intensely hot, and continued of that character with but little variation until the 1st Sept. when the heat mitigated a little, but continued dry until after the middle of that month, when light occasional showers commenced falling, and the weather continued of a growing character until recently, when we have had some pretty severe frosts, which have destroyed tender vegetation.

The wheat crop of this season is perhaps the best that has been produced here in the last fourteen years, the most of it perfect as to quality.—The oats crop a tolerable though not a full one; the corn crop is greatly below an average one, ranging perhaps a little over half an average one; the vegetable crop exceedingly poor, many articles in that line having failed in toto, and particularly the turnip crop. The western and south-western parts of this state have been much more seasonable, and the crops of all descriptions are very fine, but from about fifty miles west from this place, eastward and across the entire state of Illinois, and part of Indiana, the drought has been pretty uniformly severe. Between the 3d July and the 17th Sept. we had but one shower of rain sufficient to lay the dust, and that was a hasty

thunder squall, when it rained pretty hard for about twenty minutes on the 28th July, but the ground was so hot it almost converted it to steam as it fell, and the ground was apparently as dry as ever in three days.

From the peculiar character of the season this state has been unusually sickly the present season, and the sickness peculiarly fatal. The prevailing disease has been bilious fever in almost all of its modifications, but the form in which it has been most fatal was that in which the attack commenced with irritability of the digestive organs; the disease when it commenced in this form, or when it assumed this form at a subsequent stage, generally terminated fatally in three or four days. The country has now become pretty healthy, though there are some cases of convalescence of rather long standing.

If it should not be considered out of season, I should like to communicate the results of a trial of two of the methods of managing and taking care of hay, which were recommended in the 15th volume of the American Farmer.

It will perhaps be recollect by all attentive agricultural readers of that paper, that it was recommended to farmers to put their hay in its green state or as soon as cut into small cocks, (as we western people call them,) and cure it by sweating.

When I commenced cutting my clover hay the present season, the prospect for favorable weather was flattering, but in a short time it changed and became evident that we should have a wet spell. I then dropped the scythes and set all hands to putting up the grass (then perfectly green but exempt from external wet) into cocks of about 200 lbs. cured hay, building them compact and high, to avoid the introduction of rain as much as possible; rain came on before I secured all the cut grass, but the next day was fair and I succeeded by unremitting attention in getting the water dried out of the remainder, and put it up in the same way. It continued rainy ten days, and afforded no opportunity to cure in the sun; the cocks were examined daily, by running the hand and arm into them, and contrary to all expectation, gave no indications of fermentation. At the end of ten days the weather became fair, the cocks were opened, and found to be in a perfectly sound condition,

except so far as the rain had penetrated, and the external wetting alone in my opinion made it necessary to open them at all. Tell farmers they need not fear losing their hay on account of unfavorable weather at harvest. I have never seen worse weather in hay harvest, and I saved mine entirely well. It is most excellent hay.

The other method relates to taking up or gathering hay with the horse rake, and as I have not room in this sheet it will be communicated hereafter, in good time for the next harvest.

Yours, &c.

JOHN SMITH.

[We beg leave to return our thanks to our correspondent for his attention, and to assure him that we shall be happy at all times to receive and convey to our readers his observations on practical husbandry. We shall await with solicitude the paper which he promises.]

NANSEMOND OFFICE, 19th Nov., 1834, }
SUFFOK CO. }

To the Editor of the Farmer and Gardener:

I enclose you \$5 for the Farmer and Gardener, please send a receipt—will you or some of your valuable correspondents be so good, as to describe through the Farmer & Gardener, the proper mode of cultivating hops, from the beginning to the ending—what quantity of work they require, &c. Success to your paper.

Your friend and most ob't,
JOHN THOMPSON KILBY.

[We join our friend in the above request, that some gentleman, who is conversant with the hop culture, will give us his ideas on the subject.—Editor.]

MARYLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY—NOV. 22.

Mr. Caleb Whittemore exhibited 6 fine Cape Brocolis.

Mr. Richard Valentine exhibited 3 fine Cape Brocolis.

Mr. Joseph Pearson exhibited a white flat turnip, weighing 7 lb. 4 oz. raised by Mr. Mark Atkinson, at the "Highlands," 3 miles from Baltimore.

Mr. I. I. Hitchcock exhibited 6 blue skin Potatoes, raised by Mr. A. W. Ringgold, near Rock Hall, weighing together 7 lb. 4 oz.

MOLASSES FROM POTATOES.—The Cleveland (Ohio) Advertiser of August 22d, says, a small quantity of molasses was brought to this village last week from Medina county, manufactured from potatoes. Eleven quarts of thick molasses was procured from a bushel and three pecks of potatoes. The flavor is pleasant, and the article equal in every respect to West India molasses. The process of manufacturing is said to be simple, and not expensive.

THE FARMER.

[From the Farmer's Register.]

Extract of a Letter to the Editor on the CONDITION OF AGRICULTURE in Virginia, and the Means for its Improvement.

I am pleased that, in connection with others, you have succeeded in establishing some highly important truths which were formerly either not known, or entirely discredited, (it is lamentable that many should still be so slow to embrace them,) but which are now received by the more intelligent among the cultivators of the soil, as agricultural axioms, about which all doubt and discussion may cease; *axioms* that may be expressed in few words, and on the correctness of which any one, who chooses, may immediately and safely proceed to act. A few of these are—

That deep ploughing never need be dreaded.

A small farm well conducted is a source of greater revenue, than a large one indifferently managed.

It would be a vast amount of saving to the whole community, if every private owner were required to keep his stock from committing depredations on his neighbors, instead of imposing this onerous burden upon them.

The profits of agriculture (other things being equal) are in proportion to the attention paid to manuring; that is, as is the extent of the latter, so will be that of the former.

The corn crop, with the stalk cut up from the ground entire, at a much earlier period than has usually been practiced, is worth about double what it is when gathered in the old way.

Prepared food of some kinds, and for some animals, will go nearly, if not quite, twice as far as that which is given in a raw and natural state.

The raising of tobacco need not impoverish the land, but it is only to the undue and disproportionate space that is allotted to this staple commodity that the mischief it is said to have produced, is attributable.

Other points of a similar nature, and of like importance, might be mentioned, but these may suffice as specimens. If I had time, I should regard it as a pleasing amusement to collect from your own, and other agricultural papers, a sheet or two of such short sententious sayings, which, when put together, I would style "The Farmer's practical Compend and Guide," which would serve as a manual to spread out before him, within a narrow compass, the results of agricultural experience and wisdom.

I have been also much gratified with the resolution you have manifested to grapple with prejudices of extensive prevalence and long standing, which oppose their obstructing force to the improvements you would introduce, and which seem, with some, to abide with a fixedness almost as firm as "the Ridge of Blue" on our west. But time must melt even these, if not that away. May yours be the honor and the achievement first to start them into motion that will be kept up till they shall be driven to "a returnless distance" from the "Old Dominion." To whatever other cause the low state of agriculture that is complained of in Virginia may be referred, it is certain to my mind, that it cannot, with the least shadow of

propriety, be attributed to a deficiency in natural advantages. In these respects, as in the extent of her territory, she surpasses her proud sister, the State of New York. Her soil is as good, if not better—her water and land privileges for internal improvements, *on the whole*, about equal—her timber more valuable—her mines, as far as yet explored, more numerous and rich, and her climate, beyond all question, vastly superior. But still it must be admitted that she now falls behind in almost every thing that constitutes the wealth and strength of a commonwealth. An adequate cause for an effect so obvious, and so extensively experienced, must somewhere exist, and may be assigned. Without attempting to account for it altogether from the fact that slavery here exists, which, perhaps, would be taking a position that many would be disposed to controvert, it appears to me, that some other things may be mentioned, which are evils that more easily admit of correction, that are extremely injurious in their operation, and the removal of which should forthwith enlist the exertions of all who have influence, and who love "the land of their birth." Owing to existing institutions, and to the influence of immemorial custom in Virginia, it has happened, that nearly every thing relating to the cultivation of the soil, as mode, implements, &c. has been committed to the hands of slaves, or to white men whose ingenuity and knowledge (might it not without impropriety be said, whose ignorance and unskillfulness, *as a class?*) gave to them qualifications for their employment scarcely superior to those of the untutored negroes. The consequence is, that the *intellect* of this country has never been brought to bear on the interesting subject of agriculture. It has been diverted into other channels. Virginia has had her orators, and her professional men of eminence, but few of them have thought it worth their while to employ their intellectual energies on "the first and finest" earthly occupation of man; an occupation which opens a range most delightful, and of sufficient dimensions, to call into exercise the resources of the most expanded mind. If you, sir, can have success with your fellow citizens in directing *mind* and *thought* to the subject of agriculture in this State, it will flourish, and you will do much, perhaps more than any other man, for its ultimate prosperity and happiness. Would it not be advisable, (you will excuse me for the liberty I take in making the suggestion,) to endeavor by application to the legislature, or to private individuals of enterprise and public spirit, to put into operation a plan for the purpose of training suitable persons to the pursuits of agriculture, who should acquire themselves the information necessary for constructing agricultural implements, and using them dexterously, and who should be able to teach others the same? The disadvantages under which laborers perform their tasks, arising from bad implements, and, as appears to me, still more from their unskillful use of them, are incalculably great. It is difficult to do that adroitly which we have never seen done in this manner. To tell *how* it should be done is not enough. There must be the *practical* exhibition, or the lesson designed to be conveyed will not be learnt. Negroes, as all acquainted with them know, are exceedingly dull of apprehension at best. There seems to be an inversion of intel-

lectual vision peculiar to the race, which presents right to their view as wrong, and wrong as right; and this characteristic trait seems as natural to them as it does to some persons to use their left hand instead of the other. I have seen the experiment tried, in a great number of instances, of using the rake to gather into a bundle for binding, the wheat that had been thrown in a row from the cradle, and I do not recollect to have ever seen a single negro who, when left to himself, did not begin and go on with the operation, with his feet treading against the heads, instead of the lower ends of the straw. The same awkwardness is seen in a thousand other things. Would it not be good policy in their owners to have them competently instructed in these matters? White men do not know how to labor themselves, or what amount of work a laborer ought to accomplish in a given time. To this cause, I am inclined to think, is owing a great deal of the laziness, and deceptive artifices so common to the negro race; hence the little that they accomplish in comparison with a dexterous European, or New England laborer, as those acquainted with the performances of each are well aware. Slave labor, if unproductive and unprofitable, is chiefly so, in my apprehension, because it is injudiciously directed, and unwisely managed. Much, therefore, I conceive, might be gained to the interests of agriculture in this country, were a suitable attention to be paid to implements, and to the qualifications and management of labourers. But I am happy to find that these topics have not escaped your notice, and hope that your useful publication will hereafter pursue them to still greater lengths.

Can you not say something that will be likely to have an influence in leading greater numbers of our white population to *labor, working with their own hands?* and thus do away the most unreasonable, the most pernicious, and, as I consider it, the most unchristian of all reproaches, *the reproach of labor.* Agriculture will flourish in Virginia when *white men* put their hands to it, and not very extensively, I apprehend, until this event is brought about.

BENJAMIN F. STATION.
Prince Edward, October 9, 1834.

[From the New England Farmer.]

FARMER'S WORK FOR NOVEMBER.

Leaves for Manure.—In many situations it would be good economy to rake up leaves of trees, and the mould which has been produced by their decay, as much as can be procured at a reasonable expense, and cart and spread them in the barn yard, as a layer to absorb the liquid manure of your cattle, as well as to afford food for plants by their decomposition. Likewise, it would be well to place quantities of leaves under cover in situations where you can easily obtain them in winter to use as litter for your stables, &c. They do not rot very easily, but they serve the purpose of little sponges to imbibe and retain liquid manure, and by their use your crops may be supplied with much fertilizing matter which would otherwise be lost.

Barricade your cellar, barn, &c. against the intrusion of frost.—The most profitable banks for farmers are such as prevent his vegetation

from freezing, and keep his basement story comfortable with but little fuel.

Manure your grass ground.—You may now carry out and spread compost, soot, ashes, &c. on such of your mowing ground as needs manure. Some say, however, that a better time for manuring mowing ground, is immediately after haying, and a writer for the N. E. Farmer, with the signature *Caledonia*, (see vol. xiii. p. 41,) prefers Spring. Any time, however, will answer, when the ground is free from frost and snow, and the grass in a state not to be injured by the cattle, cart-wheels, &c. But, previous to manuring your grass land, it will be well to harrow or scarify it. Also, it will often not be amiss to sow grass seeds at the same time, to produce a new set of plants, and supersede the necessity of breaking up the sod, to prevent its being "bound out," as the phrase is.

Water-courses.—Attend to ditches and channels which give passages for water from highways, &c. and manage in such a manner that your ground may be benefitted by the wash of roads, &c.

Stock for Winter.—Do not undertake to winter more stock than you have abundant means of providing for. When young animals are pinched for food at an early period, they never thrive so well afterwards, nor make as good stock.

Cow-house, stable, &c.—The stable or cow-house should never be completely closed up, however cold the weather may be, although it is desirable that strong draughts of cold or damp air should in winter be guarded against. It may be set down as a general rule, that stables or cow-houses are too close when, on entering, the breath is affected or any smell of urine can be perceived.

It is very important to keep cow-houses and cattle-stables clean and well littered. Dung left in stables soon renders the air unwholesome, and is the cause of disorders. Cows in a stable will succed the better if allowed a square space of at least six feet each way for each cow. Two or three ventilators near the ground on the north side in summer, and the south side in winter, afford, at trifling expense, an excellent way of renewing or sweetening the air in stables; and these may be shut when necessary by means of straw, or what is better, sliding doors.

Good food for milch cows.—Beat up in a mortar dry corn-cobs, pour boiling water over them, or boil them in a pot, stir them frequently while boiling, and when cold give the liquor to your cows.

Banking up houses.—The best mode of banking up houses, so as to keep frost from cellars and render the lower rooms warmer than they would be otherwise, is to set single boards on edge, parallel with and about a foot and a half or two feet from the sills or sleepers of the house, and fasten them in that position by pins or stakes driven into the ground. Fill in a layer of dirt between the boards and sills, and over that place a layer of straw or other litter. Then place boards flat-wise, or nearly horizontally, descending a little from the house, so as to shed rain and carry it over the boards placed edgewise, as stated above. The straw or litter will effectually prevent the frost from penetrating your cellar, to spoil your vegetables. Next to a smoky house

and a scolding wife, a freezing cellar is earnestly to be deprecated, and if possible avoided.

MANGEL WURTZEL.

Mr. Wm. K. Townsend, in a letter to the editor of the New York Farmer, has the following remarks on this valuable root.

"I am every season more and more convinced of the value of this [the Mangel Wurtzel] crop to farmers like myself, that winter a tolerably large stock. This is my fourth season of cultivating them, and I mean in future to increase the quantity threefold. I took off my crop last fall in season to seed down the field with rye and grass.—The crop of rye was excellent, and the grass is now equal to that in the same field, sowed after a crop of early potatoes. I do not believe they exhaust land more than any other root crop; if the land is well prepared, and the seed sown at the proper time, two good hoeings are sufficient. I have this season gathered the under leaves for my hogs, and they will eat them as soon as anything that I give them. I do not think the crop is injured by taking them off. As my early beets did not come to perfection, we used the mangel wurtzel, taking out the smallest, when two grew together, in their stead; and if well cooked and prepared for the table, we think them as good as beets. I usually raise them to feed out after my turnips are gone in the spring; my milch cows do well on them, as well as other cattle, and I want no better feed for my breeding cows and store pigs along early in the spring, before they get a good bite of grass."

[From the same.]

CUT AND UNCUT POTATOES FOR PLANTING.

Mr. Fessenden—The following details of an experiment to ascertain the relative advantage of planting cut or uncut potatoes is at your service for publication if you think it of sufficient importance.

I planted this year alternate rows of cut and uncut potatoes. I put four pieces into each hill of the cut potatoes and two potatoes into each hill of the whole potatoes. The hills were three feet apart, each way, and of course the number of hills in an acre was 4840. The produce of the rows, planted with cut potatoes was at the rate of three hundred and thirty-five bushels the acre, or twenty-three thousand five hundred and twenty pounds. The produce of the rows planted with whole potatoes was at the rate of four hundred and fifty-eight bushels or thirty-two thousand and sixty pounds. The difference in the crop in favor of whole potatoes was at the rate of one hundred and twenty-two bushels the acre, but as there were twenty-two bushels more of seed the acre used in planting the whole potatoes the net gain was only one hundred bushels. However, as one bushel of potatoes at the season of planting is usually worth two bushels at harvest time, it will be more accurate to calculate the gain at seventy-eight bushels. The kind of potatoes planted was the "white blue nose," which is decidedly the best potatoe for the table I have ever cultivated, though a moderate bearer unless it receive generous treatment.

Ellsworth, (Me.) 3d Nov. 1834.

[The above is a valuable article, and the expe-

riments which it details, will go near to settle a very important and much controverted point in husbandry.—*Ed. N. Eng. Farmer.*

VETCHES, &c. PLOUGHED IN.

Under this article may be included all sorts of green manure. Amongst the most active parts employed as manure, I have found the wild species of the genus Sinapis, ploughed in fresh in the bottom of turnip drills, at the rate of twenty tons per acre. The produce bought by auction £12, while the rest of the field manured with twenty tons of farm-yard dung, brought only from £9 to £10 per acre. Other weeds, such as nettles, thistles, ragwort, &c. produce crops superior to farm-yard dung. Potato stems, fresh ploughed in on clover lay for wheat, I have found to produce crops exceeding by two bolls per acre, in quantity, with more proportionate weight of straw, the other parts of the same field manured with farm-yard dung, but otherwise under the same circumstances. The stems from three acres of good potatoes, will manure an acre for wheat to much better purpose than 15 tons of farm-yard dung, the usual quantity allowed in that part of the rotation; clover after wheat being the crop which generally precedes fallow. Under the head of "green manure," I may mention an experiment I this year made with pea straw converted into dung, without the aid of cattle. Having something of that sort on hand about the middle of last May, and being in want of some loads of manure to finish a potato field, I had the peas thrashed at the mill, and the straw and chaff carried to the side of the potato field, and made up like a large hotbed, giving each layer of straw an ample watering. Fermentation soon commenced: and by the fifth day the mass was so far decomposed as to be easily filled into the carts. The effluvium in filling was almost intolerable. It was in this state laid in the bottom of the drills; the sets of potatoes were planted above, and the earth ploughed over the whole. Notwithstanding the dry nature of the ground, and the dry state of the weather in the summer months, the part of the field manured with decomposed pea-straw yielded a better return than where farm-yard dung was applied.—*Loudon.*

A GREAT YIELD—Caleb Chase writes the editor of the Portland Courier, in illustration of the advantages of high cultivation of land, that he raised in a garden the past season from four grains of wheat, eighty heads, one of which measured six and a half inches in length, and contained eight grains, and several others were of the same length. From these eighty heads, he obtained four thousand five hundred and thirty-six grains of wheat, measuring little short of half a pint—being one thousand one-hundred and thirty-four fold!

This is worthy the attention of those farmers who are only desirous of increasing the number of acres on their farms—without improving the quality of the soil.

A Bad Gun.—One Alexander Gun, belonging to the Customs, was dismissed for improper conduct. The entry opposite his name on the books stood thus: "A. Gun discharged for making a false report."

THE BREEDER & MANAGER.

[From the London Lancet.]

LECTURES ON VETERINARY MEDICINE,
Delivered in the University of London, by Mr.
Youatt.—LECTURE VII.

GLANDERS—ITS SYMPTOMS AND POSTMORTEM APPEARANCES.

I acknowledge, gentlemen, that I enter on the subject of my present lecture with some reluctance. The disease of which I have to speak has been recognised from the time of Hippocrates of Cos, and few modern veterinary writers have given a more accurate and complete account of its symptoms than we find in the works of the "Father of Medicine." Three-and-twenty hundred years have rolled on since then, and we are not agreed as to the tissue primarily affected, nor as to the actual nature of the disease. As to the cure of glanders, we know nothing about it. We hear of many specifics; some of them have their day—but a short one—and are heard of no more, until reproduced as new discoveries. The truth of the matter is, that we have amused ourselves with worse-than-useless speculations and theories, instead of being employed in the patient accumulation of facts.

We must pursue our course slowly and cautiously. I will first endeavour to connect together the prevailing symptoms; they may possibly lead us,—they alone can lead us—to the part primarily affected, and to the nature of the morbid affection of that part, and to the cause of that affection; and, these important points being settled, we may obtain a little knowledge as to the prevention of the disease, although we may be compelled to leave the remedial treatment pretty nearly where we found it.

ACUTE AND CHRONIC GLANDERS.

Before, however, I describe the symptoms of this disease, I must enter my protest against the common division of glanders into acute and chronic. I am aware that it exists under these forms; but I cannot allow this to any thing like the extent that has been represented by some; it is so essentially different in its nature and character, and governed by such totally opposite laws.—There is this improbity in our division, that the chronic here comes first, and the acute succeeds. A discharge is observed from one nostril or from both; it continues for months and years, and neither the health nor the usefulness of the horse is impaired; but, all at once, the discharge increases—chances appear on the septum—the respiration is laborious—the cough is urgent—the animal wastes away—farcy buds appear along the course of the superficial absorbers—they ulcerate, and death quickly closes the scene.

It is like the scrofula of the human subject; there are small glands under the chin of the ear, or about the throat, moveable, soft, productive of no inconvenience, and so they continue for one, two, or several years; when all at once they rapidly enlarge; they burst; the constitution becomes affected; the ulcers spread; the patient becomes emaciated; tubercular phthisis is established, and he dies. Now these are only different stages of the same disease—various causes, known or unknown, retarding or hastening its

full development and fatal termination. We may, if we please, call these stages chronic and acute, but we shall be betrayed, as we have been in glanders, into inexplicable confusion, if we regard them as different diseases, and governed by different and contradictory laws.

SYMPTOMS OF GLANDERS.

Nasal Discharge.—The earliest symptom is, almost invariably, an increased discharge from the nostril; small in quantity; constantly flowing; not sticky at first; aqueous; a little mucus gradually mixing with it, and this continuing for an indefinite period of time before it assumes a viscid character.

Here, gentlemen, is an error into which our best writers on veterinary pathology have fallen. They have described with sufficient accuracy the middle stage of glanders, but they have overlooked the early and most important one, when a cure might, if ever, be effected; and when the mischief resulting from contagion is most frequently produced. The discharge of glanders is not sticky when it may be first recognised. It is aqueous or mucous, but small and constant, and is thus distinguished from catarrh or nasal gleet, or any other defluxion from the nostril. I would then wish to impress it on your minds, that this small and constant defluxion, overlooked by the groom and the owner, and too often by the veterinary surgeon, is a most suspicious circumstance.

We owe a great deal to Mr. James Turner here. He first, or chiefly, directed our attention to this important and disregarded circumstance; indeed he is so suspicious of mischief, that although a horse be in ever so good condition, if he have this small constant discharge, and especially from one nostril, he separates him at once from his companions. It is a very proper precaution. The owner will not be offended, although this defluxion should not ultimately betray lurking mischief of a worse character, and he will give you credit for vigilance,—for discrimination, and pleasing attention to his interest, if you should be right in your surmise.

Mr. Turner relates a case so much in point, that I must not omit to quote it. A farmer asked his opinion respecting a mare in excellent condition, with a sleek coat, and in full work; he had had her for seven or eight months, and during the whole of that time there had been a discharge from the right nostril, but in so slight a degree as scarcely to be deemed worthy of notice, and especially as there was no adherence of the submaxillary gland, which was not larger than a tick-bean, and quite loose. He now wanted to sell her, and, like an honest man, wished to know whether he might conscientiously warrant her. Mr. Turner very properly gave it as his opinion, that, the discharge having existed for so long a time, he would not be justified in sending her into the market. The farmer ordered her at once to the slaughter-house.

A farrier, however, whose ideas of glanders had always been connected with a sticky discharge and an adherent gland, met with her there, and said that Mr. Turner had committed a most egregious blunder, and bought her and led her away. Three months passed on, when Mr. Turner, examining the post-horses in a neighbouring inn, discovered that two of them were glandered, and

two more farced; while standing next to the first that was attacked, and his partner in work, was his old acquaintance the farmer's mare, with the same discharge from her nostril, and who had, beyond question, been the cause of all the mischief.

This, gentlemen, will be an instructive lesson to you. In every examination for soundness, in every medical examination of the horse, pass not over the slightest increased nasal defluxion, even although it be nearly or entirely of an aqueous character. Endeavour to get at the history of this discharge, the length of time it has existed, and its quantity and constancy. Do not be misled by its want of viscosity, whatever your favorite authoress may tell you. When you read that "there always remains a peculiar degree of viscosity and glueyness in it (the discharge of glanders) which distinguishes it from all other mucous and purulent secretions," refer this to the second stage of the disease, and remember that for many months before this, the disease may have existed in an "insidious" and highly contagious form. In the majority of cases, however, some degree of stickiness does characterise the discharge of glanders from a very early period.

The left Nostril oftener affected.—It is a singular circumstance that this discharge is much more frequent from the left nostril than from the right. M. Dupuy says that out of eight cases of glanders, he met with one only with discharge from the right nostril alone. This difference in the affected nostrils does not exist to so great an extent in our practice, and I am inclined to suspect that there must have been some error in the observations made by the learned professor; but in two cases out of three among us the discharge is from the left nostril alone. I know not of any anatomical or physiological fact that will account for this. I could account for the left leg failing oftener than the right;—we mount and dismount on the left side—the horse generally leads with it; there is more wear and tear of that limb; but I cannot satisfactorily account for this usual affection of the left nostril. It is true the reins are held in the left hand, and there may be a little more bearing and pressure on the left side of the mouth, but I confess that that does not sufficiently explain the result.

You observe that I have used the terms *left* and *right* instead of *near* and *off*. I do so advisedly, because the latter, originally the mere slang of the stable, however much in use among horsemen, and to a certain extent perhaps necessary to be adopted in our communications with them, are terms that have never been adopted in any foreign veterinary school. They are perfectly unknown among scientific men abroad, and unrecognised by medical men at home, except those who have been, and occasionally a little too deeply, taught in the school of the horseman and the groom. Now, that we are attempting to overtake and to vie with our veterinary continental brethren, and to vindicate our relationship to our medical brethren at home, it may be advisable, in our scientific discussions at least, to forget the vocabulary of the stable.

Lessons of Caution.—If we deny then the uniform stickiness of the discharge, we may occasionally be a little puzzled. We shall be so, and

it will teach us to be more cautious in our professional examinations, and less positive in some of our decisions. I have heard a practitioner boast that he had passed (as sound) no fewer than 60 horses in one morning. I thought it a disgraceful confession, when I first heard it; and the more I have thought of it the more have I been convinced that it involved gross dereliction of duty to his employers. It is well known that there is one practitioner who has the conducting of far more examinations for soundness than any other in the metropolis. His reputation is founded entirely on his caution. He employs what some would think a very unnecessary portion of time in every examination; and has been known to detain a horse, one, two, or three days in his stable before he would give a decided opinion. We are beginning to learn a lesson of caution already, when we find the difficulty of distinguishing the characteristic discharge of glanders. I shall have too many occasions to impress this lesson upon you as we go on.

[From the Memoirs of the Penn. Agricultural Society.]
ON BREEDING SHEEP, &c.—BY JOHN HARE POWELL, ESQ.

Powellton, 1824.

Dear Sir,—The forms of the various breeds of British sheep, are distinct, as the districts whence they take their names. The objects to be attained in Great Britain, and most parts of America, are a quick return in flesh, and fleece, with as little ossifl, as is compatible with the due proportion of bone, indispensable for the healthful exercise of the animal, or the exertion necessary for the supply of its food. We find that particular breeds, have been for ages retained in certain parts of Europe, where the shape of the animal has been made conformable to the purposes, to the climate, to the food, and face of the country upon which it has been reared. On the mountains of Scotland and Wales—on the bare chalk hills of the southern and western parts of England, races of sheep have always been bred, which by the lightness of their carcasses and the activity of their muscles are enabled to find sustenance, and by the closeness of their fleeces, are fitted to endure the exposure which in mountainous regions, must always be met. In the rich vales of Leicestershire, and highly cultivated marshes of Lincolnshire, and other counties in the North, families, the very opposite to these have been as carefully bred, possessing heavy carcasses, long wool, shorter legs, very small bone, with the most sluggish dispositions, without either the desire, or the power to make exertion to obtain food. In the western parts of America, where the population is thin and the consequent demand for flesh exceedingly small, attention to the carcass of the sheep, has not been properly given. The value of its fleece is certainly the more important object of regard, as the difficulty of transporting the wool, when manufactured into cloth, is so much diminished, by the condensed value of the commodity, that a market is found at little cost. But it is to be apprehended, that disregard of shape and inattention to the rules of breeding, will eventually injure the constitution of the sheep, and materially affect the useful secretions, and consequently the quality, and weight, of the wool.—This mistake has not been confined to those parts

of our country where the carcass can with difficulty be sold, but may be traced in some large Merino flocks in the neighbourhood of the great towns. The extraordinary power, which the vigilance, and science of some distinguished breeders in England, have shown, in varying the forms, and even in assigning, if the phrase may be used, definite properties, shapes, and even peculiar colours, to whole families of neat cattle and sheep, can scarcely be believed, except by those who have seen the animals thus improved.

An able exposition of the scientific principles and practical deductions upon which their art has been founded, was made some years since by one of the most eminent surgeons in Europe, the celebrated Henry Cline, whose authority has been universally received, by practical men, except upon one point—the injurious effects of breeding closely in.

Sir John S. Sebright, at the instance of Sir Joseph Banks, has published an excellent paper, which as it exposes the error of Mr. Cline and evinces perfect knowledge of the breeder's art, I have recently obtained from England, and have now the honour to present.

I am, with great respect, yours, &c.
JOHN HARE POWELL.

JONATHAN ROBERTS, Esq.
President of the Pennsylvania }
Agricultural Society. }

THE ROT IN SHEEP.—Many of your readers are aware that by the frequent and repeated moistening of land the grass grows in abundance, much more quickly, and has a much more luxuriant appearance, particularly when the weather is close and warm. It is this quickness of its growth which I think is the great cause of the mischief. When grown slowly, time is allowed for that bitter principle to be more fully elaborated, on which depends the good quality of our grasses, which is the case in a moderately dry season, and when also the disease does not make its appearance. But when, contrary to this, the grass grows too quickly to allow that change taking place, and it does not contain that bitterness, but has a more delicate appearance, or what is termed squashy, the sheep become diseased from the want of that usual stimulus to the bowels, the bitter principle of well grown grass. In consequence of this they become torpid, the food not well digested, the secretion of the bile sluggish; and here is the foundation of that mass of disease in the liver. How far this opinion may be correct I leave to the judgment of others; but should it prove so, the remedy will be simple when taken in the first place, that is, before the matter is formed in the liver. I presume that for the want of that stimulus to the bowels, the liver does not perform its functions, and becomes overloaded with bile, part of which is again circulated with the blood; but in time, from its stagnation it becomes putrid, and matter is formed upon the liver, in small tubercles, which bursting into each other become abscesses, in which are found the hydatids or flukes. By what means they get there is at present a matter of conjecture. It is certain they are animacule, as they have been seen to move several hours after their removal from the sheep. It may be asked by some, how are we to

know the rot in its first stage? The weather, the situation of his land, together with his own judgment as to the probability of the flock becoming diseased are the shepherd's best guides. The sheep, themselves, in an early stage of the disease will appear slothful, and their eyes dim, with a tinge of yellow, i. e. having a jaundiced appearance. In this state, I should give a few doses of milk mercurials, saline aperients, and then a mild bitter infusion, such as infusion of chamomile or of gentian, two or three times a day.—*Loudon's Magazine.*

[From the New Hampshire Telegraph.]

GOOD HORSES.

Perhaps no subject of as great importance, is so much neglected, as that of improving our breed of horses. True, we have good stock about us, but sufficient care is not taken to improve it. Many is the farmer who owns what he supposes a rather indifferent horse, which if properly broken would bring him two or three hundred dollars, as quick as one cent will bring another. This section of the country, New Hampshire in particular, has never been very famous for its horses. But we are digressing. We only intended, when we commenced, saying simply, that there are and have been exceptions. We have one in our eye, and shall give a word or two in relation to it, under the head of

FAST TROTTING.—We learn from Keene, that a beautiful chesnut filly, the property of Mr. Stillman French, of that place, recently trotted the distance of 12 miles in 42 minutes! and with so much ease, that within a few minutes after she went to grazing. It was thought that she would have gone much quicker, had she been pressed at all—but it seemed only her natural gait; and yet it was mile in 8 minutes 30 seconds, and following it. We hope the discovery of such trotters among us, will have a tendency to make our farmers ascertain the mettle of their horses, before they throw them away upon jockies. But let them be careful that they take the right way to ascertain, so that they do not injure them.

EARLY RISING.—Buffon rose always with the sun, and he used often to tell by what means he had accustomed himself to get out of bed so early. “In my youth,” he said, “I was very fond of sleep; it robbed me of a great deal of my time; but my poor Joseph (his domestic) was of great service in enabling me to overcome it. I promised to give Joseph a crown every time that he could make me get up at six.—The next morning he did not fail to awake and torment me; but he received only abuse. The day after he did the same, with no better success; and I was obliged at noon to confess that I had lost my time.—I told him that he did not know how to manage his business; that he ought to think of my promise and not mind my threats. The day following he employed force; I begged for indulgence—I bid him begone—I stormed—but Joseph persisted. I was therefore obliged to comply, and he was rewarded every day for the abuse which he suffered at the moment when I awoke, by thanks, accompanied by a crown, which he received about an hour after. Yes, I am indebted to poor Joseph, for ten or a dozen of the volumes of my work.”

THE GARDENER.

[From the Young Gardener's Assistant]
GENERAL OBSERVATIONS ON THE FRUIT GARDEN
AND ORCHARD.

In my preliminary observations on the subjects I have hitherto treated on, I am aware that it may appear to some, that I have not sufficiently urged the importance of a judicious selection of situation, exposure, aspect, soil, &c. My object in not insisting on a strict attention to these important points was, because I know that, though good land is abundant in this extensive country, it is impossible for every one to choose for himself; and rather than any disadvantages in these respects, should discourage proprietors of land from attempting to raise garden products, so necessary to the comfort and convenience of every family, I have endeavoured to show them how to use to advantage whatever land may surround their places of abode. As however some have a choice, it may be necessary to offer some further remarks on the subject.

The situation of an orchard or fruit garden should be one that has the advantage of a free circulation of air, and is well exposed to the south, also to incline a little to the east, and south-west. When the situation is low and close, the trees are very liable to become mossy, which always injures them by closing up the pores of the wood; they are also more liable to be affected by blight. Although having an orchard closely pent up by trees, &c. is injurious, nevertheless a screen of forest trees, at such a distance from the fruit trees as that the latter will not be shaded by them, is of very great service in protecting the trees in spring from severe cold winds. A good strong loamy soil, not too retentive of moisture, to the depth of thirty inches or three feet, is most suitable for an orchard. Great attention must be paid to the substratum so that the ground is well drained, for if the top soil be ever so good and the bottom be wet, it is a very rare case to find that the trees will prosper for many years, before they begin to be diseased and go to decay. As it is so indispensably necessary to the success of fruit trees that the bottom be dry, if it be not naturally so, it must be made so, by judicious draining.

When it is necessary to make the bottom dry by draining, it must be done for some time before the trees are to be planted. In performing this work, the ground must be trenched, and when the trench is open, stones or brick bats, &c. must be laid over the bottom to the thickness of six inches, a little coal ashes or small gravel must be sprinkled over the top of the stones, &c., and then the surface be gently rolled. Also drains may be made in different directions so that any excess of moisture can be taken entirely away from the ground.

It is well known to most cultivators that exposure of soil to the atmosphere greatly improves them, as is experienced by ridging and trenching. Where the soil is stiff and stubborn, small gravel, sand, coal, ashes, lime, light animal and vegetable manure, and other light composts are very appropriate substances to be applied, and will if carefully and well worked into the ground soon bring it into a proper condition for most purposes.

Previous to laying out an orchard or fruit garden, the soil should be manured and pulverized to a great depth. The soil should be sweet, that the nutriment which the roots receive may be wholesome; free, that they may be at full liberty to range in quest of it; and rich, that there may be no defect in food.

If orchards be made from meadows or pasture lands, the ground should be improved as much as possible by manuring, trenching, ploughing, &c. If this is not done to its full extent, it should be done in strips of at least six feet in width along where the fruit trees are to be planted, and at the time of planting, let the holes be dug somewhat larger than is sufficient to admit the roots in their natural position, and of sufficient depth to allow of a rich and well pulverized mould to be thrown in before the trees are planted. In planting fruit trees, they should be placed two or three inches deeper than they were in the nursery bed, and the earth intended for filling in, should be enriched and well pulverized by mixing in some good old manure, and if any leaves, decayed brush, rotten wood, potato tops, or other refuse of a farm be attainable, let such be used around the trees in filling, taking care that the best pulverized mould be admitted among the fine roots. The trees in planting should be kept at ease and several times shaken, so as to cause an equal distribution of the finer particles of earth to be connected with the small fibres of the roots; and when completely levelled, let the ground be well trodden down and moderately watered, which should be repeated occasionally after spring planting, if the weather should prove dry.

As some difference of opinion exists among practical men as to the best time for planting fruit trees, the following extract from Mr. Prince's Treatise on Horticulture is submitted:

"Seasons for transplanting.—Spring is the season when we find the most pleasure in making our rural improvements, and from this circumstance probably it has become the general season for planting trees, but experience has proved the fall planting to be the most successful, especially in those parts of the United States which are subject to droughts, as the trees planted in autumn suffer little or none from drought when those set out in Spring often perish in consequence of it.

Notwithstanding, with regard to those fruits that have been originally brought from warmer climates, such as the peach, apricot, nectarine, and almond, which are natives of Persia, Armenia, &c. it is necessary for us to consult the operations of climate also; and, from a consideration of those attendant circumstances, I have come to the following conclusions: In localities south of New York, the fall season is preferable only for the apple, pear, plum, cherry, quince, and all other trees of northern latitude; whereas the spring is to be preferred for the peach, apricot, nectarine and almond, which for the reasons before stated, might, during severe winters, suffer from the intensity of the frosts. Still I do not mean to assert that trees of those kinds are certain to be injured by the winter, as in very many seasons they are not in the least affected; still they are exposed to vicissitudes which may or may not occur.—Many gentlemen, however, of excellent judgment, make their plantations in the fall, which only

serve to prove, that even in the most intelligent minds, a diversity of opinion exists.

"Trees, &c. on their arrival at the place of destination.—As soon as the trees arrive at the place where they are to be planted, let a trench be dug in cultivated ground, the bundle unpacked, and the roots well wet, and immediately covered with earth in the trench, observing to make the earth fine that is spread over them, so as not to leave vacancies for the admission of air to dry the roots, it having been found by experience that the thirstiness of trees, the first year after trans planting depends much on the fine fibres of the roots being kept moist, and not suffered to dry from the time they are taken up until they are replanted; their increase, therefore, must depend principally on the subsequent management on their arrival at the place of destination: for if, when the bundles are unpacked, the trees are carelessly exposed to drying winds, the young fibres of the roots must perish, and the trees if they live at all, cannot thrive the first season, as they can receive little or no nourishment until these fibres are replaced.

"To cause the trees to thrive.—The ground where they are planted must be kept cultivated; young trees will not thrive if the grass be permitted to form a sod around them, and if it should be necessary to plant them in grass grounds, care must be taken to keep the earth mellow and free from grass for three or four feet distant around them, and every autumn some well rotted manure should be dug in and around each tree, and every spring the bodies of the apple, pear, plum, and cherry trees, and others that it is particularly desirable to promote the growth of it, should be brushed over with common soap, undiluted with water; this treatment will give a thirstiness to the trees surpassing the expectation of any one who has not witnessed its effect. Should the first season after transplanting prove dry, regular watering will be necessary, as from neglect of proper attention in this respect, many lose a large portion of their trees during a drought."

Such kinds of fruit trees treated upon in this work as may require any other than good ordinary soil may be supplied, by judicious management; and if a proper attention be paid to the situation and aspect in arranging a fruit garden, each kind may be so accommodated as to promote its fruit's ripening earlier or later than the ordinary season, by varying the aspect; but grape vines or other tender fruits should not be planted where the sun's influence does not fully operate.

Where there is a great extent of close fencing or wall, it is advisable to plant trees of the same kind against different aspects. Such as one or two May Duke Cherries against a south aspect, which will ripen earliest, next, against either an east and west, and lastly, against a north aspect; by observing this method with dwarf cherries, plums, gooseberries, currants, &c. the fruit will ripen in succession, and thus a supply of them is considerably lengthened. The early blooming fruit trees will sometimes need protection in warm aspects; for which arrangements may be made by keeping awning, matting, netting, &c. at hand, to shelter them with in threatening weather, or to screen them from the intense heat of the sun after a frosty night; this with a sprinkling of water,

the air gets warm, will often prevent any serious consequences from slight frost.

Those who may have various soils, should suit them to the different kinds of fruit. Apples and pears require a strong loam, but rather the lightest for the pear. Apricots, cherries, peaches, plums, and nectarines, a good deal lighter than for the apple and pear; such fruits as may require peat, bog, or any other extraordinary kinds of earth, will be noticed as we proceed.

The following observations on fruit gardens are taken from the third volume of the New York Farmer and Horticultural Repository. Article 190, page 225, communicated by an *Old Man*:

"A fruit garden in this free country ought to be protected by nothing less formidable than a pale or picket fence. It is in vain to think of having good fruit in small quantities, unless the proprietor can control every thumb and finger within his grounds, so that his stone-fruit, more especially, may be fully ripe before it is removed from the tree. It is a fact, though it may not be generally known, that such fruit is often considered ripe, and eaten, before it has attained one half of its finest flavor."

A pale or picket fence is a great protection to a fruit garden; for though some desperadoes may break through a few times in a season, it will effectually prevent the inroads of the small fry; and it has another important advantage: there are men and grown boys whose *business* frequently leads them across lots, through peach orchards, and directly under pear trees, that stand in a common enclosure, but who are too cautious to scale a garden fence, because they have no excuse for appearing on the inside; and these constitute a majority of the prowlers.

Further, those who shoot into a garden at night, generally take aim in the day time. Prevent their observations, (this fence will in many cases prevent it,) and the temptation and danger will greatly be lessened. A good watch dog, however, is in all cases a valuable auxiliary.

There may be many causes why fruit gardens have not been more common among our independent farmers. I think that more would be done, however, were they better acquainted with fine fruit. To be fine, it must be well ripened; and the small part that the owner can get from a few small *cherry trees*, (for instance,) warring amongst boys and birds, is seldom a fair specimen. Many such proprietors, though old men, have never eaten a ripe *May Duke*, or a ripe *black Tartarian*.

The importance of apples, both for the desert and for culinary purposes, is so generally admitted, that to do without them would be considered a great privation; yet one month in summer passes away with a great majority of the landholders, destitute of this luxury, while the *yellow harvest*, the *juneating*, the *summer rose*, and others, are dropping from the trees of the provident.

Of the white *promordian* plum, the *precoce de Tours*, and other early kinds, it is enough to ask, who has tasted? and I should be unwilling to say that one in ten of our inland farmers had ever eaten an *Apricot* or a *Nectarine*. Summer pears are of frequent occurrence, but of those delicious kinds that grace the desert in winter, among ma-

ny, even the existence is not known. I am not dealing in fiction.

And the *Apricot* is a fine fruit, too little known. (*Where?* I write with reference to a certain meridian, but the remark will serve without material error, as the almanac-makers say, for a region of hundreds of miles in extent.) Many varieties of this fruit are enumerated by nurserymen; and if not quite equal to the peach, remember! they ripen one month earlier, and help to fill a wide space in the circle of summer fruits. *The same climate that suits the peach will mature them on standard trees in the open ground.* I speak from the experience of several years, and find them in every respect as hardy as the peach tree; neither are the blossoms more injured by vernal frosts.—Like the plum, the fruit is subject to the attacks of the curculio, and may be protected in the same manner. Under our bright and genial skies, it is to be regretted that we have known so little of this wholesome and delicious fruit.

The number of trees required in a *fruit garden* must depend on particular circumstances. Where the peach tree flourishes, the apricot, quince, and nectarine, (*that smooth skin peach of peculiar flavour*.) should be added; but in a large part of the state of New York, the chief dependence must be on cherries, plums, and pears, including the earlier varieties of the apple. A liberal allowance for unfavourable years should be made; and let the horticulturist remember, that "enough means a little more" (at one time than another.)

Another consideration in favour of a good sized garden may be presented; in squares, twice the length of fence, will enclose four times the quantity of ground.

At least three modes of arranging the trees have been adopted. One is to lay out the ground in connected equilateral triangles, and plant at the angles. *This places the trees more equally over the ground*, than some other plans, each tree, except those at the sides, standing in the centre of a hexagon, surrounded by six trees at equal distances. More trees will stand on a given piece of ground in this order, with the same distance between the nearest trees, than if planted in squares. In the latter form, each tree stands in the centre of a square, surrounded by only four others at equal distances.

The advantage of the hexagonal form is overbalanced, however, in small enclosures, by unoccupied spaces at the sides; and the same objection applies to the quincunx. For this reason, I prefer planting in squares.

Some writers object to manuring fruit trees. I read one of these last season, just before I started with a friend on an excursion of nearly 100 miles through the country; and on passing the various farms, our attention was continually turned to the subject. We observed, without exception, that peach trees more especially, which received the wash of the cow-yard, were distinguishable by the deep green of their leaves, and the greater size of the fruit: and the flavour of these was unquestionably finer than the peaches from trees with paler leaves. The juices in fruit undergo an additional *elaboration*; and eminent horticulturists have believed that no injurious effect is perceptible, even from such manure as taint the stalks and leaves of culinary vegetables.

In preparing to plant my *fruit garden*, the holes were ordered to be dug six feet in diameter, and two feet in depth. The sub-soil was thrown back, and layers of potato tops, straw, &c. were covered with sods, or rich mould from the surface. Leaves and decaying brush from the woods would be a valuable addition. When treated in this manner, not only are the trees more likely to grow, but grow so much faster, that they come sooner into full bearing by several years. This is not all; the fruit will be finer in both size and flavour, and more especially in seasons of severe drought."

POTATOES—Planted at one foot deep produced shoots at the end of the spring; at two feet, not till the middle of the summer; at three feet, their roots were very short, and did not come to the surface; below three feet they never vegetated. Several were buried in a garden at $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet, and after two years were found without any germination, but with their original freshness, firmness, and proper taste.—*Ann. Soc. Agr. Fr.*

A S-q-u-a-s-h.—We have now in our office a squash, raised by Mr. Joseph Carpenter, on a farm in Smithfield, belonging to Nicholas Brown, Esq. of this city, which measures four feet seven inches round the middle, in one direction, and four feet four inches in the other. It weighs fifty-six pounds, and sprung from seed brought from Marietta, Ohio.—*Providence Journal*.

THE SEASONS—A late western paper has the following notice of the peculiarities which have marked the *seasons* of the present year. The description will answer very well for the region of the Middle States:

"We have never known a season in our life that was not the most remarkable that was ever seen and felt. It is either the hottest, or coldest, or dryest, or wettest, or earliest, or latest, or rainiest, or snowiest, or fruitliest, or barrenest, that was ever heard of. But of all the most remarkable years we remember, we think the present the most remarkably remarkable. First comes a frost in May that turns all the young leaves red and brown, as if 'twere October,—kills all the fruit, and destroys nearly every thing else. Then the locusts desolate the country. Then a drought follows that dries up the rivers, burns the corn to death, annihilates the potatoes, and raises the thermometer higher than was ever known—This over,—come rains which nearly wash away North Carolina; and root up the cotton trees all through the South. Finally, the scene closes by Jack Frost stepping in and chewing up the tobacco crop with the most cool and icy composure."

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BALTIMORE PRODUCE MARKET.

If These Prices are carefully corrected every MONDAY.

	PER.	FROM	TO
BEANS, white field,	bushel.	3 00	
BEEF, on the hoof,	100lbs.	4 50	5 00
CORN, yellow,	bushel.	70	74
White,	"	67	68
New,	"	57	61
COTTON, Virginia,	pound.	13	15
North Carolina,	"	14	16
Upland,	"	15	17
FEATHERS,	pound.	37	40
FLAXED,	bushel.	1 60	1 62
FLOUR—Best white wheat family,	barrel.	6 25	6 75
Do. do. baker's,	"	5 75	6 25
Do. do. Superfine,	"	5 00	5 25
Super Howard street,	"	5 12	5 25
" wagon price,	"	5 00	
City Mills, extra,	"	5 12	5 25
Do.	"	4 87	5 00
Susquehanna,	"	5 25	
Rye,	"	5 00	
GRASS SEEDS, red Clover,	bushel.	5 00	5 50
Timothy (herds of the north)	"	3 00	3 50
Orchard,	"	3 00	3 50
Tall meadow Oat,	"	2 00	2 50
Herds, or red top,	"	1 25	
HAY, in bulk,	ton.	17 00	
Hemp, country, dew rotted,	pou nd.	6	7
" water rotted,	"	7	8
Hoos, on the hoof,	100lb.	4 87	5 12
Hives—first sort,	second,	15	
refuse,	" el.	13	
LIME,	bush.	50	33
MUSTARD SEED, Domestic,	"	5 00	6 00
OATS,	"	30	33
PEAS, red eye,	bushel.	60	
Black eye,	"	85	
Lady,	"	10	
PLASTER PARIS, in the stone,	ton.	3 12	
Ground,	barrel.	1 37	
PALMA CHRISTA BEAN,	bushel.	1 50	1 56
RAGS,	pound.	3	4
RYE,	bushel.	61	69
TOBACCO, crop, common,	100 lbs	4 00	5 00
" brown and red,	"	5 00	7 00
" fine red,	"	7 00	9 00
" wrapper, suitable	"	6 00	12 00
for segars,	"	8 00	12 00
" yellow and red,	"	13 00	17 00
" yellow,	"	15 00	25 00
Seconds, as in quality,	"	3 50	5 00
" ground leaf,	"	5 00	9 00
Virginia,	"	4 00	
Rappahannock,	"	—	
Kentucky,	"	4 00	9 00
WHEAT, white,	bushel.	1 05	1 10
Red,	"	98	1 02
WHISKEY, 1st pf. in bbls.,	gallon.	32	33
" in hds.	"	30	
" wagon price,	"	28	28
WAGON FREIGHTS, to Pittsburgh,	100 lbs	—	1 50
To Wheeling,	"	—	1 75
Wool, Prime & Saxon Fleeces,	pound.	50 to 60	24 to 26
Full Merino,	"	44	50 22 24
Three fourths Merino,	"	37	44 22 24
One half do.	"	33	37 22 24
Common & one fourth Meri.	"	30	33 20 22
Pulled,	"	31	33 22 24

PUPPIES.

SEVERAL YOUNG POINTERS of the very best blood, will be old enough for sale, early in November. Also several young GREY HOUND sluts, from the pair sent from Europe to the president of the U.S., and by him presented to this establishment last fall. Also one SLUT, one year old, from my grey hound slut, by a very fine imported Pointer. She appears to have the Pointer's nose and the shape and agility of the greyhound—color black.

Oct. 7.

BALTIMORE PROVISION MARKET.

	PER.	FROM	TO
APPLES,	barrel.	\$3 00	\$4 00
BACON, ham,	pound.	11	
Shoulders,	"	—	10
Middlings,	"	—	104
BUTTER, printed, in lbs. & half lbs.	"	25	37
Roll,	"	15	25
CIDER,	barrel.	4 00	5 00
CALVES, three to six weeks old,	each.	4 00	7 00
Cows, new milk,	"	22 00	30 00
Dry,	"	9 00	12 00
CORN MEAL, for family use,	100lbs.	1 56	1 62
CHOP RYE,	"	1 56	1 62
Eggs,	dozen.	19	20
FISH, Shad, salted,	barrel.	5 75	6 00
H. rings, salted, No. 1,	"	4 75	—
Mackerel, No. 1, 2 & 3,	"	4 87	6 75
Cod, salted,	cwt.	2 50	3 00
LAMBS, alive,	each.	1 25	2 00
Slaughtered,	quart'r	31	50
LARD,	pound.	10	12
ONIONS,	bushel.	62	75
POULTRY, Fowl,	dozen.	2 50	
Chickens,	"	1 75	2 00
Ducks,	"	—	2 50
POTATOES, Irish,	bushel.	50	62
Sweet,	"	62	75
TURPIN,	"	37	50
VEAL, fore quarters,	pound.	7	
Hind do.	"	8	

ADVERTISEMENTS

BEARING GRAPE VINES.

A GENTLEMAN in the vicinity of Baltimore removed from his present residence, is taking up a few of Herbermont's Madeira Grape Vines, three years old last spring. They are remarkably fine vines, which he had planted in his garden for his own use. They bore their first crop of fruit the past summer, and are now in fine order for transplanting. Persons wanting such vines can be supplied with them at from 75 cts. to \$1 each, by applying at the American Farmer Seed Store, in Calvert street, to I. I. Hitchcock, who will show a sample of the vines, and pack in the best manner any that may be ordered at a distance. nov 25

GRAPE VINES.

HERBERMONT'S Madeira, one, two, three and four years old, from 25 cents to \$1 each. Isabella, two and three years old, at 25 to 50 cts each. Catawba, one year old, 25 cts each. White Scuppernong, two years old, at 37½ cents each. Sultana, one year old, at 50 cts. each. Woodson, two years old, at 37½ cents each. Red Bland, one year old, at 25 cts. each. Are for sale at this establishment, and will be well packed to go any distance. no. 25

GRAPE VINES.—The subscriber will receive orders for VINES from Mr. Herbermont's Nursery, till the 15th of November.

For extensive cultivation in this climate there is no grape so valuable as the Herbermont. But little inferior to many esteemed foreign varieties for the table, it is equal to any of them as a Wine grape, and surpasses them in the important qualities of abundant bearing and resistance of frost.

Persons in any part of this State, the District of Columbia, and in some parts of Virginia and Pennsylvania may avail themselves of this agency.—Price in Baltimore for 1000 Vines, \$100; for 500, \$62 50; for 100 do \$15.

Oct. 28 4t.

G. FITZHUGH, Jr.

WESTPHALIA GEESE.

A FEW pairs of these very superior Geese are now ready for delivery at 5 dollars a pair. Apply to I. I. FITZHUGH, Amer. Far. Estab.

GAMA GRASS SEED

JUST received, and for sale at this Establishment—Price 50 cents per ounce.

PEA FOWLS.

ONE pair 2 years old, and one pair 3 years old, for sale at this establishment. Price \$3 a pair. no 4

AGENCY FOR TREES, &c.

THE subscriber respectfully offers his services to his customers and the public generally, as agent for the procurement of Fruit and other Trees. It may not be generally understood or duly considered, that few nurseries contain all kinds of trees in equal perfection. One, for instance, is celebrated for its fine apple trees, another for its peaches, and a third for its plums or pears, while scarce any of them can make up a collection of all kinds of trees of the best quality. In this respect the subscriber flatters himself that he possesses peculiar advantages. His own nursery is not extensive or forward enough to afford many trees for sale yet, and his acquaintance with nearly all the most eminent nurserymen in this country, and of the peculiar excellencies of their respective establishments enables him to select from them all, probably a better collection of fruit trees than any one of them can furnish. Trees ordered from any particular nursery, or to be selected by me, will be charged at nursery prices and 10 per cent commission added. Orders ought to be forwarded immediately, and all confided to the subscriber's agency shall receive his best attention.

I. I. FITZHOCK,
Amer. Farmer Establishment.

WOOL.

LYMAN REED & CO. Commission Merchants, No. 6 S. Charles street, Baltimore, Md.—devote particular attention to the sale of WOOL. All consignments made them will receive their particular attention, and liberal advances will be made when required. May 9.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

THE subscriber has now for sale, at the Bartram Botanic Garden and Nursery, near Philadelphia, a very extensive assortment of the finest ORNAMENTAL TREES, of all sorts suitable for planting in streets or avenues.

FRUIT TREES, of every good variety.
Hardy Flowering Shrubs and Evergreens.
Herbaceous Plants, Bulbous Roots, &c.
MEXICAN DAHLIAS, of 276 varieties.

ALSO,

A very large collection of the finest GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, including upwards of 1000 Camellia Japonicas of 80 varieties, 5000 Roses of 250 varieties, (chiefly new and hardy sorts,) 2000 Geraniums, of 130 varieties, with every other sort of plants usually cultivated for sale; all of which will be disposed of at moderate prices, and a liberal discount allowed to gardeners or others, who buy to sell again.

Collections of AMERICAN SEEDS or PLANTS put up for Europe, or elsewhere, in such manner as to ensure their safe transportation.

Orders per mail, or left at the store, No. 21 Philadelphia Arcade, will be promptly attended to, and plants carefully packed and forwarded agreeable to directions to any part of the United States. Address

ROBERT CARR,
Kingessing.
nov 4. 4t.

MORUS MULTICAULIS.

THE subscriber has on hand a few hundred of this celebrated Tree, unrivalled in the quality of its leaves as food for the silk worm, for which he is ready to receive orders (accompanied by the cash) with particular directions for the delivery of the trees on or after the first of Nov. next. Price 50 cents each, \$5 per dozen, or \$40 per hundred.

The success and ease with which this tree is propagated, the extraordinary quickness of its growth, the superiority of its leaves over all others for the silk culture, and its uncommon luxuriance and beauty, altogether recommend it to the favourable notice of every farmer as a most valuable acquisition.

I. I. FITZHOCK,
Amer. Far. Estab.

BULBOUS ROOTS.

HYACINTHS, Tulips and a general assortment of Bulbous Roots, suitable for the present season, for sale low at this establishment by

Oct. 28.

I. I. FITZHOCK.

WHITE TURKIES.

I HAVE now ready for sale, several pairs of these truly beautiful fowls, at \$5 a pair, they are of this year's crop.

no 18

I. I. FITZHOCK,
American Farmer Establishment.